newsletter on **Intellectual Freedom**

Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association

Donald E. Strout, Editor

Vol. 7, No. 2 June, 1958

The Newsletter is published quarterly, subscription price $2.00 per year. All subscriptions placed during 1958 start with the March issue and expire with the December issue. Address all correspondence on placement and payment of subscriptions to: Subscriptions Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. Address all other correspondence to: Editorial Office, 316 Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES FIGHT CENSORSHIP WITH SENSE

In Rhode Island: Woonsocket Public Library trustees accepted the gift of a Russian-printed book about Stalin, despite pressures to reject the book and cries of "red-tinged literature" and "unwittingly aiding the Communist cause." The book, acquired by city councilman Poirier in 1951 at the Russian embassy in Washington, was one of several given by him to the library to "strengthen its reference and research collection." Said the trustees, in accepting the gift, "It is essential that persons of ability, maturity and responsibility have access to publications disclosing the errors and tactics of these misguided authors." In the words of the Providence Journal (March 26): "High marks to Mr. Poirier for making the gift and sticking to his guns, and to the board of trustees for acting wisely and courageously in the best American tradition."

In Kansas: The University of Kansas prepared and made available to any library wanting to use it a "Banned Books" exhibit, graphically documenting the threats and the acts of censorship. Bookings for the exhibit are already so numerous that no date is available before January 1959. The Kansas Intellectual Freedom Committee is the author of "Censorship and Better Ideas" in the March 1958 Kansas Library Bulletin, a compact and commonsense packet of wise words on what a librarian should know and do to help preserve the "Freedom to Read": who the members of his state Intellectual Freedom Committee are, what the state and national committees stand for, where he can get information on the "predictable pattern" of the activities of censors, what to do when the censor arrives. The article concludes with a well-chosen annotated list of several "recent books on the related issues of intellectual freedom censorship."

In California: The CLA Intellectual Freedom Committee released on March 25 a quarterly summary of activity along California's intellectual freedom front. Highlights: librarians' stand against extra-legal moves in San Mateo County; the Contra Costa County Library's experience with an Appleton-Century-Crofts publication (reported elsewhere in this issue).

Intellectual Freedom

newsletter on

Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association

Donald E. Strout, Editor

Vol. 7 No. 3 June, 1958

The Newsletter is published quarterly, subscription price $2.00 per year. All subscriptions placed during 1958 start with the March issue and expire with the December issue. Address all correspondence on placement and payment of subscriptions to: Subscriptions Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. Address all other correspondence to: Editorial Office, 318 Library, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

LIBRARIANS AND TRUSTEES FIGHT CENSORSHIP WITH SENSE

In Rhode Island: Woonsocket Public Library trustees accepted the gift of a Russian-printed book about Stalin, despite pressures to reject the book and critics of "red-tinged literature" and "unwittingly aiding the Communist cause." The book, acquired by city councilman Poirier in 1951 at the Russian embassy in Washington, was one of several given by him to the library to "strengthen its reference and research collection." Said the trustees, in accepting the gift, "It is essential that persons of ability, maturity and responsibility have access to publications directing the efforts and tactics of these misguided authors." In the words of the Providence Journal (March 25): "High marks to Mr. Poirier for making the gift and sticking to his guns, and to the board of trustees for acting wisely and courageously in the best American tradition."

In Kansas: The University of Kansas prepared and made available to any library wanting to use it a "Banned Books" exhibit, graphically documenting the threats and the acts of censorship. Bookings for the exhibit are already so numerous that no date is available before January 1959. The Kansas Intellectual Freedom Committee is the author of "Censorship and Better Ideas" in the March 1958 Kansas Library Bulletin, a compact and commonsense packet of wise words on what a library can should know and do to help preserve the "Freedom to Read"; who the members of its state Intellectual Freedom Committee are, what the state and national committees stand for, where he can get information on the "predictable pattern" of the activities of censors, what to do when the censor arrives. The article concludes with a well-chosen annotated list of several "recent books on the related issues of intellectual freedom censorship."

In California: The Civil Intellectual Freedom Committee released on March 29 a quarterly summary of activity along California's intellectual freedom front. Highlights: librarians' stand against extra-legal moves in San Mateo County; the Contra Costa County Library's experience with an Appleton-Century-Crofts publication (reported elsewhere in this issue).

In Illinois: Appearing before the Caxton Club in Chicago on March 26, ALA Executive Secretary David H. Clift surveyed, in the words of the club's announcement, "the bristling horns of the dilemma on which the librarian finds himself transfixed," in a talk entitled "Book Censorship and the Right to Read."

In Wisconsin: Richard E. Krug, City Librarian of Milwaukee, took part in an important conference on "Censorship in a Free Society" on the University's Milwaukee campus. Explaining his role as a member of a panel questioning Elmer Rice, one of the featured speakers, Mr. Krug said, "My particular effort was to emphasize that, while in some areas such as plays, movies, and paperbacks, there may be substantial profits to be gained in fighting censorship, in most cases, censorship involves single individuals who cannot without very substantial personal resources combat the arbitrary and summary actions of police, customs, and post office officials. My other issue was the need to establish some technique to prevent the exploitation of youngsters by the distribution and use of material not proper for youngsters and yet not interfere with the right of adults to have ready access to it." (Milwaukee Journal, April 2)

In Vermont: In the Green Mountain State, whose new obscenity law is under attack as vague and unconstitutional and a test case to prove it so is being sought (March Newsletter), the University of Vermont Library pointedly staged an exhibit of "Banned Books." Eyecatchers in the exhibit: Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales; Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland; Mark Twain's The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn; Theodore Dreiser's Sister Carrie; Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass. (Rutland Herald, March 17)

THE REPORTING OF NEWS: (I) A RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Concern over controls on channels of information from government sources continues. The "growing tide of censorship that is enveloping the government and destroying public confidence," and the abuse of an ancient (1789) statute "by secrecy-loving officials to authorize the withholding of purely administrative information that has nothing to do with the security of the country" has been repeatedly noted by Congressmen and members of the press alike.

Representative John E. Moss, chairman of a House subcommittee on government information (whose activities were cited in the June 1957 Newsletter) has introduced a bill to amend this ancient law which gave federal executives broad authority to make rules for the "preservation, custody, and use of federal papers." Supporting the bill are the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the American Bar Association, and many other groups interested in free access to government news sources. (Bakersfield Californian, April 17)

THE REPORTING OF NEWS: (II) A RESPONSIBLE PRESS

A discerning editorial in Nation (May 3) concedes that "the 'right to know' campaign is ... thoroughly justified; there has been too much secrecy in government," but adds, "If the press needs more information from government agencies of the type that is now classified, the people stand in urgent need of more unclassified facts about such matters as the current recession."

Criticizing the press for its "conformity" in matters governmental and otherwise,

the editorial continues: "In no small measure the blackout of news stems from the willingness of the press to serve as an instrument of national policy in waging the cold war," and notes that an alert press could, on its own, have been led to question such matters as bomb-detection tests, had it noted discrepancies in the official A. E. C. handouts, government-controlled though they were. What the press needs most, in Nation's words, is "more courage, independence, initiative, and above all, skepticism."

NUMEROUS ANTI-OBSCENITY PROPOSALS CONFRONT CONGRESS

Confronting the House of Representatives are a spate of proposed bills designed to alter the present postal regulations regarding mailing of obscene materials. At least 7 such bills (H. R. 2542, H. R. 3033, H. R. 3498, H. R. 3663, H. R. 6239, H. R. 7829, and H. R. 10353) are before the House.

Attention at the January hearings centered on H. R. 2542 (Rep. Dowdy, Texas), H. R. 6239 (Rep. Celler, New York) and H. R. 3663 (Rep. Dowdy, Texas), all three of which were opposed by American Book Publishers Council, through its attorney, Horace S. Manges. The first two of these bills would provide for prosecution in any judicial district through which the obscene matter passed or in which it was delivered, in addition to the present provision for prosecution at point of original deposit in the mails. The third of the bills (H. R. 3663) deals with the mailing of obscene material to minors.

The Authors League of America and the American Civil Liberties Union joined ABPC in its opposition to the bills because of their implications and possible results. Numerous religious groups, service clubs, and local committees appeared to testify in support of the bills, among them the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, United Church Women, National Committee of Catholic Men, and Churchmen's Commission for Decent Publications.

Full transcript of the hearings, running to 100 pages, is available (U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 1, Jan. 27 and Jan. 30, 1958: "The Mailing of Obscene Matter." Serial No. 10. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1958). A summary of the statements by Manges was carried in Publishers' Weekly, Feb. 10.

Since the House hearings, these and other bills before House and Senate have attracted widespread notice in the national press. Most prominently mentioned is the bill sponsored by Senators Kefauver (Tennessee) and Langer (North Dakota), similar to H. R. 6239, now reported out of committee (Minneapolis Star, May 7). Wide support by members of both houses seems assured in the wake of what the Alexandria, Va., Town Talk (April 24) terms "a barrage of mail, much of it bearing the earmarks of an organized lobby campaign" in favor of the bills. Publishers, however, continue to oppose any bill which would make it possible to prosecute for mailing obscene matter not only at point of original mailing but also at points of delivery and points of transit as well. Such a bill, according to Manges, would force publishers to defend themselves in any community where the government chose to prosecute and would allow the government, in Manges' words, to "choose a community whose standards are far more rigid than in any other. Yet a conviction in such a community would constitute a determination that the publication is obscene for mailing purposes in all other parts of the country." (Alexandria, Va., Town Talk, April 24, Minneapolis Star, May 7)

STATE SCOREBOARD

Georgia: A bill giving the Literature Commission powers of subpoena in its effort to remove objectionable literature from newstands was signed into law by Governor Griffin. Previously the commission had been only investigative and advisory. (Anderson, S. C., Independent, March 27)

Michigan: Two "anti-smut" bills, which had the backing of ministerial organizations, were signed by Governor Williams (Marquette Mining Journal, April 18). One deals with the procedures of controlling obscenity; the other redefines obscenity (Detroit News, March 26). Terming the control measure "a reasonable ban," the Grand Rapids Press (April 13) nevertheless warned that if it is to work, "there will have to be a high degree of responsibility among those charged with making it effective."

New York: Among 3 bills signed by Governor Harriman was one providing increased penalties for sale and distribution of obscene books and magazines. One of 2 bills vetoed by the Governor makes it a misdemeanor to advertise that a book, record, or movie has been banned in any other state. (Antiquarian Bookman, April 28) The New York Times (April 17) approved the last as "a merited veto," pointing out that the effect of the bill "would have been ridiculous, not to say unconstitutional."

Massachusetts: A plan for the State Police to inspect books and magazines as the first step in determining their obscenity and illegality has won House approval. The bill -- backed by the state Council of Churches (a Protestant group), the Holy Name Society of the Boston Roman Catholic Archdiocese, and the Public Safety Department (which includes the State Police) -- calls for the Criminal Information Bureau of the State Police to have "one or more inspectors of books and magazines" make daily reports to the director of the Bureau, who "shall notify the police or the district attorney in whose jurisdiction such literature was found, or the attorney general, or all of them, and shall recommend such action as he deems proper." (Worcester Telegram, April 24, 29) Observed the Boston Globe (April 25): "As a police state measure, this is of course excellent; but Massachusetts is not yet that kind of commonwealth ... No 'team' of State Police acting as literary beadles and censors of the press is needed or wanted in this commonwealth."

LOCAL CENSORSHIP -- AN END AND A BEGINNING

In Knoxville -- an end: For many months the Knoxville, Tenn., Board of Review had regularly banned magazines it judged to be obscene from the city's newsstands. At one time the board had sought to extend its powers over the entire county by getting the state's attorney general to ban from county newsstands publications the board considered objectionable, but the attorney general flatly refused. In early December, the board sought to extend its powers into the book field -- with a ban on two paperbounds, Peyton Place and The Revolt of Mamie Stover (Knoxville News-Sentinel, Dec. 4). The owner of Gateway Newsstands promptly filed suit in Federal Court, charging the board with violation of constitutional guarantees of free speech and freedom of the press and "irreparable injury and harm" to his business and reputation (Knoxville Journal, Dec. 31).

On April 3, Federal Judge Robert L. Taylor put the board out of business with a ruling that the ordinance which had created it was "void and unenforceable." The

judge declared: "The board could, if so minded, eliminate from the bookstores and libraries many wholesome books and publications ... Such a power is so abhorrent to our traditions that a purpose to grant it should not be easily inferred." (News-Sentinel, April 3)

In Santa Barbara -- a beginning: In late January, a dozen Santa Barbara church and civic leaders started a campaign to rid the city's newsstands of magazines and paperbound books deemed "dangerous to the morals of the youth of the community." Invitations were issued to 100 community organizations to attend a meeting on Feb. 26 to determine a plan of action. Although only 15 organizations responded, the group organized and in a few weeks had obtained the endorsement of 70 organizations for a new ordinance. Those opposing the ordinance argued that parents are primarily responsible for the moral training of their children and should not seek "state control of raising" them, that it is doubtful whether newsstand literature contributes to juvenile delinquency, and that "civilization is based on a concept of freedom ... moral control is largely the responsibility of the individual." Those supporting the ordinance said that parents "need help" in discharging their responsibility, that "the flood of pornography circulated among the young is accountable in a large measure for juvenile delinquency," and that "civilization means control, it means restraint ... some things ought to be censored."

On May 8, the new ordinance aimed at prohibiting the sale to any person under 18 years of age of lewd, obscene, lustful or pornographic literature was enacted by the city council. Commented City Librarian John E. Smith, when he sent the Santa Barbara News-Press clippings (Jan. 31, Feb. 3, 9, 27, Mar. 6, May 9), from which the above account is drawn: "Enclosed is the sad story of one more community's short-sighted solution to a big problem."

UNIQUE PUBLISHER-IMPOSED BAN ON BOOK IN CALIFORNIA

Appleton-Century-Crofts' refusal to sell Willa Gibbs' novel, All the Golden Doors, in California was revealed in a letter to the Contra Costa County Library (which had ordered the book): "We wish to advise that [the novel] was published on August 28, 1957. Unfortunately we are withholding the book from sale in the State of California." Asked for an explanation by LeRoy Merritt of the CLA Intellectual Freedom Committee, Appleton Vice-President Samuel Rapport asserted: "The withholding of All the Golden Doors by Gibbs from sale in the State of California has nothing to do with the question of intellectual freedom, nor does it involve discrimination against readers in California. This is purely a legal question and our course of action was the result of advice from our counsel." Merritt's reply was pithy and pointed:

> I am afraid we must disagree with [your] categorical statements ... The fact ... is that readers in California are being denied the right to read a particular book which is available to readers elsewhere in the United States.
>
> If Miss Gibbs has something important to say, and you apparently think she does or you would not have published her book, our intellectual freedom is being restricted by being unable to buy that book freely in California, where that passage presumably has the greatest relevance.
>
> Your argument on the basis of advice from counsel seems weak also. The

book can very probably be purchased in Reno, where many residents of Sacramento visit frequently. Presumably any library or bookstore in California could buy it from any number of Eastern jobbers ... Do your lawyers seriously maintain a potential libel suit would be easier to defend because you now refuse to sell directly to California?

Would it not be preferable to stand by your original judgment to publish the book, and let us read it too?

Observed Dan Lacy of the American Book Publishers Council, when asked by the Newsletter to comment on the Appleton action: "Except when an international sale of rights to a book restricts certain national markets to a British or American publisher, it is not a customary practice among publishers to specify an area wherein a book will not be sold." (Letters from publisher, Merritt, Contra Costa County Library, and Lacy)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Principals Association urges ban on "Life" and "Time": The first installment (March 24) in Life's "Crisis in Education" series aroused the ire of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals. A letter was sent from NASSP headquarters to nearly 20,000 junior and senior high school principals, urging them to protest and "to question the continuation of subscriptions" to Life and Time "as long as they have an attitude and policy inimical to education." (Champaign, Ill., News-Gazette, April 10)

Said Time's President Roy E. Larsen, who is also chairman of the advisory board of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools: "I feel that there was something presumptuous, if not insulting, in spelling out to intelligent educators and members of the NASSP precisely what they should think about Life's article and what to do about it. Would it not have been more in the tradition and spirit of free inquiry to suggest to them that they read the whole series of articles in Life and then let you and me know what they thought of them?" (Time, April 21)

The "Smart List" again in the news: The New York Post (April 25) reported the launching of a nationwide campaign by the Catholic War Veterans to purge school libraries in the U.S. of "subversive" and "pornographic" books of some 40 well-known authors, among them Maxwell Anderson, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Dorothy Parker, and Carl Sandburg. Author of list to be used by CWV: Mrs. Anne Smart. Author Smart is no stranger to libraries and librarians, especially in the California area, where her activities some years ago on a more modest scale in and around Larkspur won her national, albeit not entirely favorable, attention. (For a summary of her doings and the nature and origin of her list, see Newsletter for October and December 1954 under the headings "They Have a Little List" and "Book Purge Fails in California.")

The American Book Publishers Council immediately voiced strong protest in a letter to CWV's executive director Scibilia in Washington, dated May 2. Noting the authors on the list and the unfavorable press reaction which greeted Mrs. Smart's activities in 1954, the letter continued: "Even if the list did not include such prominent works, we would still protest the use of any list for such a purpose. The substitution of the arbitrary judgment of any individual or group for that of impartial, responsible

school officials and professional, competent librarians is intolerable ... [We] hope to hear from you that the use of Mrs. Smart's list is being discontinued and disavowed."

AND ALSO

Smut pictured as "scapegoat" in Brown U. report: Reading "smutty" books does not make the reader more likely to commit sex crimes, according to a study made by a 3-member team of Brown University psychologists. Team had been asked to consider quotations on the link between pornography and sex crime compiled by the Rev. Fr. Flannery, member of the R. I. Commission to Encourage Morality in Youth.

The Brown committee declared: "There is no reliable evidence that reading or other fantasy activities lead to anti-social behavior"; "there is some evidence that delinquent behavior is actually lessened by 'bad' reading"; unhealthy social, economic and family conditions and, in some cases, brain damage are the chief factors in delinquency; blaming lewd literature for increased sex crime is a form of "scapegoatism." (Providence, R. I., Journal, May 15)

Texas tribute to Illinois Library Association: Reporting the ILA plan to recognize an outstanding example of intellectual freedom this year with an award (March Newsletter), the Beaumont, Texas, Enterprise (April 6) remarked editorially: "Whoever thought that one up deserves the highest commendation. Would there were more such projects."

Censorship in San Mateo County renewed: Despite a report by the San Francisco Examiner (March 8) headed "Citizen Censor Group Dissolves" (March Newsletter), a later account in the Daly City Westlake Times (April 2) contains enthusiastic claims of "outstanding results" and "90 to 95 percent cooperation by storeowners" in a continuing drive by San Mateo's self-styled "Citizen's Committee for Better Reading Material."

Post Office picks expediter for obscene mailings cases: The Post Office, having established for the first time in late 1957 an official procedure to speed up hearings for mailers of allegedly obscene material (March Newsletter), has now appointed a new "judicial officer" to head up the new procedure (N. Y. Times, May 3). New appointee: Charles Ablard, a department lawyer. Procedure provides a succession of steps from initial complaint to final decision, outlined in detail in the Times account.

Nudes taboo in Waterloo: A painting and a drawing by Paul R. Smith, associate art professor at Iowa State Teachers College, which formed a part of an I. S. T. C. exhibit accepted for display at the Grout Historical Museum in Waterloo, Iowa, were ordered removed by museum directors upon protest by two young mothers that they were not fit for children. Subjects: a nude woman and a nude man and woman. Commented the Des Moines Register (May 9) editorially: "A serious mistake ... After deciding to display the exhibition, they [the directors] should abide by the judgment of the I. S. T. C. staff... The directors should not have undertaken a censorship role and arbitrarily ruled out a couple of pictures."

SILVER LINING

Happier times in Germany: On May 10, a commemorative ceremony was held at the Hamburg University Library. On display were copies of many of the books which fed the flames at Berlin's book-burning by the Nazis 25 years ago. Said Theodor Heuss, West Germany's president, "The anniversary is not a jubilee but rather a true day of shame." Among the books burned 25 years ago in Berlin: the works of Theodor Heuss. Observed the New York Herald Tribune editorially: "Like the miraculous bush that Moses saw, books are invariably burned without being consumed." (Schenectady, N.Y., Union Star, May 13)

Anti-censorship group incorporated in Ohio: Three Cleveland attorneys opposed to censorship by religious or other groups have been issued a non-profit charter as the Constitutional Free Press Committee, Inc. One of the attorneys stated the group wishes "to expose the machinations of pressure groups who are keeping from the public what it has a right to read," and indicated there would be a test case within a few months. (Cleveland Plain Dealer, March 24)

Rhode Island Episcopalians officially oppose censorship: The Rhode Island Episcopal Convention went on record May 20 as endorsing "the principle that persons accused of producing this kind [suggestive and pornographic] of material should be tried by the regular courts and not be subjected to extra-legal tactics of censorship." The statement was presented for adoption by the Rev. Howard C. Olsen, a member of the R. I. Commission to Encourage Morality in Youth. (Providence Journal, May 21)

Canadian Customs move away from censorship: When the Canadian Tariff Board ruled that Peyton Place is "shocking but not obscene" and therefore admissible in Canada, the Lethbridge, Alberta, Herald pointed out that the decision "may turn out to be epoch-making." In handing down the decision, board members had stated they considered themselves unqualified to censor and suggested that decisions as to whether books are obscene or otherwise violate the Criminal Code "should be made by courts with appropriate jurisdiction in criminal matters." The Herald agreed: "Not only are customs officers unqualified to act as censors, however; censorship by government officials at any level is not to be countenanced in a democracy. The tendency of lowly officials will always be to keep out any book whose admission they fear might displease their superiors. The tendency of higher officials will be to proscribe any book which reflects on themselves or which might arouse public opposition ... The determination of what is obscene or offensive should be left to the courts, which have no axes to grind." (Great Falls, Mont., Tribune, April 23)

YOU MIGHT LIKE TO READ...

The first half of 1958 marked the appearance of two important books dealing with the Catholics and censorship from diametrically opposite points of view.

Blanshard, Paul: American Freedom and Catholic Power. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Boston, Beacon Press, 1958. Revision of Blanshard's earlier well-known and widely debated book deals with the broader issues of the Catholic role in America, but has one chapter titled "Censorship and Boycott."

Gardiner, Harold C., S. J.: Catholic Viewpoint on Censorship. Garden City, N.Y., Hanover House, 1958. Literary editor of America explains and defends the Catholic approach. Texts of articles and statements supporting the Catholic views and actions (by Msgr. Thomas Fitzgerald, the Catholic Bishops of America, Rev. John Courtney Murray) and attacking them (by ACLU, John Fischer), reprinted in appendices, add to book's value, particularly for libraries.

WHAT NEXT?

"A good bunch": "Books and magazines should be inspected. I believe that censorship would improve the quality of material and I think the State Police is a good bunch," observed a Mass. legislator. (New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times, April 27)

Soviet durability: "Russians who have watched the continual and bewildering changes in the Soviet encyclopedia have tagged it 'Who Is Still Who.'" (Akron, O., Beacon-Journal, April 18)

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE BOOK AWARDS TO BE MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Winners of the Second ALA Liberty and Justice Book Awards will be announced, with presentation of the awards to the authors and citations to their publishers, at the Third General Session of the ALA San Francisco Conference on July 17. Awards, made possible through a grant from the Fund for the Republic, will be made in three categories of books published in 1957: Imaginative Literature, History and Biography, and Contemporary Problems and Affairs. Dan Lacy, of American Book Publishers Council, in presenting the Imaginative Literature award, will read a statement by Mark Van Doren, one of the jurors for that category. Mrs. Agnes Meyer, one of the Contemporary Problems and Affairs jurors, and Quincy Howe, a juror in History and Biography, will present the awards in those categories. Winning authors and publishers will be present to speak briefly in accepting the awards and citations.

Winners were selected out of a total of 195 books from 65 publishers; 76 titles were in Contemporary Problems and Affairs, 71 in History and Biography, and 48 in Imaginative Literature.

Emerson Greenaway, ALA President Elect, and Robert B. Downs, ALA Intellectual Freedom Chairman, will preside over the ceremonies, which will also feature an address by Quincy Howe, entitled "Our Liberties and Our Libraries."